

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS:
 R. C. CHAMBERS, President.
 HENRY J. GRANT, Vice President.
 F. H. DYER, JOHN T. CARR, THOMAS MARSHALL.
 J. L. RAYMOND, E. W. YOUNG, GEO. CHILDS.
 J. W. JONES, SIMON HANSEN, HORACE G. WHITNEY.
 J. M. WARD, Business Manager.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Monday excepted, at THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning, price, in advance, \$5.00 per annum, post paid.

ADVERTISING will be given for forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. They will also be communicated where the fault lies.

All communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CITY DELIVERY.
 By the year (favorably in advance) \$10.00
 By the month \$1.00
 By the week .25
 J. T. DENHAM & CO., Circulators.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Mormons and the Government Authorities.

We believe there are no more in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil. To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside anything which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle. As shepherds of a patient and suffering people, we ask amnesty for them, and give our faith and honor for their future.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, H. J. GRANT, GEORGE C. CANNON, JOHN HENRY SMITH, JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN W. TAYLOR, LORENZO SNOW, M. W. MERRILL, MORGAN TRACY, ANTHONY H. LUND, FRANCIS M. LYNN, ABRAHAM H. CANNON, FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS.

SALT LAKE, December 18, 1891.

To the President:
 We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon church. We have no doubt of its sincerity and no doubt that it is intended to be a good one. The signers in it are some who were most determined in adhering to their religious faith while polygamy, either mandatory or permissive, was one of its tenets, and they are men who would not lightly give their faith and honor to the government or subscribe to such a document without having fully resolved to make their words good in letter and spirit.

Signed by A. L. THOMAS, governor; CHARLES S. ZANE, chief justice; Commissioners GEORGE W. SAMPSON and ROBERTSON, and Judges MINOR, BLACKBURN and ANDERSON.

SALT LAKE, December 7, 1891.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through First Lieutenant Finley in San Francisco. For Utah—Light rain; warmer.

SILVER AND LEAD.

Bar silver was quoted in New York yesterday at \$75. Lead, \$4.80.

THE SILVER BRICK COLORADO SENT H. H.

Wednesday was asked at his head.

ONE MIGHT almost wish that some of the favorite sons of Illinois had been born girls.

THE KAZAN of Sikkim has abandoned his throne and fled to Tibet without a dog's head.

IOWA HAS WIPED OUT HER STATE DEBT.

Give Democratic governor a chance.

STRANGE THAT THE REASON the jury didn't sentence the French Anarchists to death was they were afraid of them.

A GENEALOGICAL tree of the COLUMBIANS family is to be prepared for the Columbian exhibition. But it will turn out to be a chestnut.

THE NEXT time the HARRISON men undertake to run a convention in Colorado they ought to try to secure enough delegates to start a four-handed game.

HONEST, now, has not BENZ. HARRISON disappointed every western Republican's hopes of a good, sound western policy entertained at the time he voted for him in 1888!

THE TWO HARRISON men. In the Colorado state Republican convention must have felt like a pair of Robinson Crusoes, wondering how sagacious could have ever seen any claims in solitude.

AFTER the people of Paris have a few more dynamite explosions, introducing anarchy and anarchy at the same time, they may conclude and may decree socialism to be de trop.

BETTER VIRTUALLY instructing for HARRISON, the Maine Republicans made a combination of national colors by attaching the blue ribbon of the compliments to the white plume of BLAINE and the red sash of REED.

WE CAN the proceedings of the New Hampshire convention for some indication of the BLAINE boom, and find it is not there, though everything else is. Evidently BLAINE's little racket has turned its toes to the daisies.

BY THE cheers at the Colorado Republican convention for BLAINE, coupled with the opposition to any man not known to be heartily in favor of free silver, we are left to infer that J. G. B. has been giving some private assurances.

WHEN PRESIDENT HARRISON led out the orator of the day at the Colorado corner stone ceremonies, Mr. DREW began to speak of "the growth of the school of despair." Ah, but let Mr. HARRISON wait till school opens on the 8th of November!

THE MINNESOTA Republican delegation to Minneapolis is substantially HARRISONIAN in its make-up. KERENS, who belongs to the NORRIS-ELKINS ring, is one of the delegates at large and it appears that the hoodlum element, as it is called, is altogether in the vanguard.

THE REPUBLICAN convention of New Jersey actually omitted to mention BLAINE, which was a case of the play of "BLAINE" with the Prince of Denmark left out.

This blunder was nearly as bad as the legislature of North Dakota failing to provide for the presidential election.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

The platform of the Maine Republicans indorses protection and reciprocity, opposes free silver, and declares the best interests of the party and country will be served by HARRISON's re-nomination and election. Thus, whilst they recognize the fact that BLAINE is "out" they will not permit REED to pose as a favorite son at Minneapolis. There has been a trace of secession in REED towards the later growth of his party, and though the Republicans can afford to compliment him for the subservience to their interests shown when he was Speaker of the House, they have no further use for him. In short, Maine is joined to its idols, and the truth is, nothing is to be expected from the protected states in the present issues. Rhode Island has lately proved this, and Massachusetts, notwithstanding her cosmopolitan population, will be equally eager to prove it whenever the lines are drawn sharply.

There is no such thing as a Yeomanry in Maine, nor in any of the New England states—no agricultural population, as the term is understood in the west. Maine has no unprotected interest and no unprotected class. All its interests and its classes are protected—its fishing business, its lumber business, its starch factories, its cotton mills and all its other manufactures; and even its little crops of wheat, corn, rice, barley and potatoes are increased in price by duties which protect them against Canadian competition, but whose protective efforts fail to extend to the west. In brief, it may be asserted that there are no victims of protection in the state. All its people are beneficiaries of the policy. Its entire population are members of the high-tariff trust which was organized to include, and does include, the northeast section of the Union, and which was organized to exclude, and does exclude, the entire west.

It is too much, therefore, to expect anything but high-tariff declarations or monometallic declarations and votes from Maine, for not only are its people benefited in all their interests by high tariff, but they are on the money-lenders' side on all other questions. Nearly every voter is a bank depositor, and their aggregate deposits in savings banks exceed those of the people of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Wyoming. In addition to this they hold a large amount of the shares and bonds of what are called western railroads, but which are really owned in the east—the very roads that claim and hold the unsecured land grants. When the people of Maine and New England roll up compact Republican majorities year after year, they are only voting for their own interest, which is found on the side of a high protective tariff, scarce and dear money. The people of the United States are to be found this side of the Allegheny mountains, and it is to them, and them alone, that deliverance from the sectional oppression that has so long been the policy of the government must be looked for.

THE SMITHFIELD ELECTION.

Considerable interest is shown in the election to be held in Smithfield, Cache county, next Monday. The interest arises not on account of the importance of the vote in point of numbers, for there are not more than two hundred voters in the city, but because of the eagerness of partisans in other parts of the territory to note the effect of certain Republican policies. Last August, at the legislative election, the vote of Smithfield was 109 Democratic to 44 Republican, the canvass having been earnest and vigorous on the part of both parties. It will be remembered that at that election the ratio was about the same in Logan, yet this spring Logan gave a Republican majority. It afterwards came out how the change was brought about. The revolution was not at all creditable to those who engineered it, nor was it any the less desirable to the voters who permitted themselves to be turned by an influence which ought not to be employed in politics. It has been hinted that improper methods have been employed by the Republicans in Smithfield, and that the opposition are boasting that the Logan affair will be repeated next Monday. We hope that only repeated and legitimate campaigning has been practiced, and that the returns will show that every man voted according to his honest convictions. We hope this on account of the people themselves, for it will show that they appreciate the ballot and are worthy of it.

It may be remarked that what the Democrats understand that the enemy is unscrupulous and has no regard for the decencies and proprieties, his gospel being to win, no matter how, they are confident of success. They assume that the people voted honestly and conscientiously last August, and hence that all who voted the Democratic ticket then will do so next week. This is the proper way to look at the matter. It places trust in the citizens, and displays confidence in the intelligence, sincerity and integrity of men. This HARRISON will be disappointed and surprised if the people of Smithfield shall reverse themselves on Monday, and thus declare they were dishonest or ignorant in August, or are so now.

THE SCHOOL OF DESPAIR.

In the course of his oration at the laying of the corner stone of the GRANT monument at Riverside Park, on Wednesday, CHAMBERS M. DREW said: "The phenomenon of our times and one of the chief dangers to law and order is the growth of the school of despair. The concentrated contemplation of accumulated wealth and the hopelessness of acquiring it, paralyzes industrial energies and true ambitions and plants the seed of socialism and anarchy."

In these remarks Mr. DREW touches not only the phenomenon of our times, but the over-shadowing evil of our generation, one which men will be compelled to face in real earnest and treat heroically; for it will not down, nor can it much longer be postponed. It is a fact multiplying itself and appears on every hand. Its settlement cannot be a great while longer be deferred by the smooth phrases of orators giving roseate word-pictures of the happy state of the working classes, as compared with those classes in past centuries. It cannot be denied that the condition of the masses is immensely improved over that of the same class of people of a century ago, and the generations which preceded that century. But that is not the thing. If the comforts and conveniences of the classes have increased of late generations, so also have the luxuries of the rich, and doubtless to-day the difference in the standard of comfort between the wealthy and the working classes is even greater than in former generations. This is a matter which seems to escape the attention of the orators employing their time in the vain endeavor to pacify the discontent of the masses, and yet it is a circumstance to which those same masses refuse to close their eyes, and it is an important factor to be considered in dealing with this subject.

A pioneer community, for instance, is not more contented than earth. Why is that? Its lot is a hard one. About the only thing that is plentiful is hard work. Food is often scarce, always coarse—delicacies there are none. There is much danger, and existence itself is precarious. The dwellings are rude and uncomfortable, and yet we venture the assertion that a community of that kind is the most contented, and doubtless also the most sociable and the most happy. And again we ask, why? It can only be accounted for by the fact that each individual sees in his hand lot the lot of all; and man is so constituted by nature that he can dwell in a log cabin with a dirt roof, and so badly constructed that the winds may whistle through it, and be content, if only no contagious plague rears its head to mock his meanness. Here, at least, there is no neighbor is feasting on dainties. It is the difference in the circumstances of men that breeds discontent on the part of the masses and apprehension on the part of the wealthy. The poor artisan and the laboring farmer toil long and hard every day, and return weary enough to a home which is but scantily supplied after all with those comforts and conveniences which modern wealth and thought have produced. They are poor, plentiful, and contented and uncomplaining. They see their children pretty surely doomed to walk in their footsteps. Their employer on the contrary lives in a palatial residence, with more splendor about it than kings could display in the generations that are past. Every land under the sun yields its dainties for his table; luxury and ease do their utmost to give him happiness. His children threaten to form an aristocracy from which the children of the working men will be ruthlessly barred.

Under these circumstances it is useless to tell the toiling masses that their condition is much better than that of the same class three hundred years ago. They fall utterly to draw any comfort from that consideration. They are living in the present, and judge of their condition in the light of modern facts and ideas, and especially do they view their condition in the light of modern ideas in respect to the standard of comfort in living. In view of all this it is no wonder that the "phenomenon of our times and one of the chief dangers to law and order is the growth of the school of despair." Every year the rich grow richer, and the masses grow poorer, and hence apparently growing worse and worse. They will say something is wrong either in our political or industrial system, perhaps in both, that makes these conditions possible, and the masses once imbued with that idea will make an effort in some direction or other to remedy the defect, so that one may say that the elements of a mighty revolution than this world has ever yet seen are collecting and threaten to burst in awful suddenness on the world.

The movement may not be a philosophical one, the people may strike words of the true mark, but it is pretty certain that they will strike. The French people of the eighteenth century were not logical in their deductions, but their terrible vengeance, much of which was wreaked upon imaginary, as well as real, causes of their woes, did clear the way for a better state of things. So it may be with the revolution which the modern world is threatened. But may not that terrible revolution be averted? We do not know. It is a problem belonging to and involving the fate of the entire race of men, and we must settle the question. More properly said, it is a world that in some way or other has strayed away; it will require a God to put it right. Meantime, however, if men gifted with the faculty for amassing wealth, and talented with the wisdom of directing great enterprises were ambitious to benefit mankind within the circle of their influence, rather than desirous of pursuing personal ends, and absorbing all the results of their God-given powers themselves, it would go very far towards curing the evils growing out of the unequal distribution of the joint products of labor and capital. If coupled with this the aggregation of wealth within the hands of a few seems almost necessary to the prosecution of great enterprises, and that after all our capitalists as a rule work extremely hard for their board and clothes, albeit they get pretty good board and clothes, it might help to reduce the bitterness somewhat that enters into the problem, simply matters not a little, and reduce the dangers to law and order that arise from the increase of the school of despair.

THE PINKERTONS.

It is not surprising that the habit of employing PINKERTON'S detectives as an armed force to quell disturbances growing out of labor troubles has attracted the attention of Congress, and that some desirable legislation is likely to grow out of it. Labor strikes are unpleasant things and they are becoming more and more unpleasant every year, because of the greater number of men who take part in them and the greater stubbornness they show in standing out for their demands. But the PINKERTON'S detectives are a peculiarly offensive incident of them—the application of these mercenaries as an invariable accompaniment, wherever a powerful and wealthy corporation is one party to the trouble, gives a dismal foreboding of the future.

Are these detectives to develop into a standing army? Are we to have in Chicago a military bureau or department unknown to the laws, which will furnish platoons, companies, regiments and brigades to any wealthy individual or corporation able to hire them, and which are ready to do any and every thing that is asked for and in any part of the land where they are supposed to be needed? It is said the PINKERTON'S men are employed to protect property, and that the protection of property from violence is a lawful business. But this implies that we are in the presence of conditions in which the constituted authorities are too weak to protect property—that strikes are now participated in by such large bodies of men, and have become so formidable, that policemen, sheriffs, constables and even the militia, are unable to cope with them—and if this is true, the situation is grave, indeed. But it is not proved, and we have no right to assume it.

The popular aversion which the PINKERTON'S detectives always evoke is itself a agency, and the fact that on several occasions they fired into crowds and killed the innocent and unoffending, has intensified this aversion. And besides, these mercenaries are an expensive luxury which only wealthy proprietors and corporations can afford. What are those employers who cannot afford to hire them to do when their property is threatened? Have we reached, or are we reaching a condition of things in which the property of the rich only can be protected and that of all others to be the chances? The PINKERTON'S army is increasing, and if allowed to, will keep on increasing. At first only a half dozen detectives would appear on the ground; then the number was doubled, then quadrupled, and there is no telling what proportions they will assume a few years hence, if strikes should become frequent. Other persons may go into the business as well as the PINKERTON'S, and other cities may have the same kind of a Chicago—and before we know it our country may have a force of hiring property defenders a hundred thousand strong,

armed with rifles instead of revolvers and, for desperate emergencies, with Gatling batteries.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

We know that everybody out this way who is interested in the welfare of the Union Pacific railway and is desirous of seeing that great system made to do the most good, will be glad that Wednesday's election resulted as it did. It would have been a misfortune to the entire section traversed by the lines of the company if the control had passed from Mr. Gould and associates. Especially would it have been unfortunate had the Boston influence obtained the mastery and the Anabaptist regime of conservatism and incompetency been restored. To be successful a western railway must be operated in harmony with western ideas. It must be energetic, progressive, generous and in sympathy with the communities with which it has to deal, and from which it draws its support. It is all right to be narrow and playboyish and non-progressive in a narrow, playboyish and unprogressive community, but that sort of thing will not satisfy in the great west, where if there are not many people as compared with the populous east, the few who do live here pride themselves on their broadmindedness and their push and enterprise. There was a time when the Union Pacific was thoroughly in touch with the people of Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. That was in the days of the Gould and DILLON control, and these two men were looked upon as westerners in spirit and enterprise. A change came, and the New England ideas and down east methods were brought into play, with the inevitable result that the Union Pacific was absolutely banished from one end of the line to the other. Those in control were not in sympathy with the local communities; their ways and methods were not like ours; whilst the road was operated in the "wild and woolly west," the atmosphere pervading every department was of the east. The methods may have been those of strict business, but they were not such as made the patrons and the public feel "at home," so to speak. This is not said with the intention of reflecting upon Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who is doubtless one of the ablest railway men, theoretically, and one of the most honest men in the country. He simply didn't know how to operate a railroad in the far west; he didn't like the west and the west didn't like him.

As remarked, we are glad Mr. GOULD has retained control, and especially glad that he has put at the head of the system his most capable lieutenant, Mr. S. H. H. CLARK. Mr. CLARK belongs to the west, his ideas are western and the western people like him. Unless he shall be handicapped, which we do not think probable, the policy of the Union Pacific will be in harmony with the ideas of the western communities, and something of the lost prestige of the line will be recovered.

The election of Hon. JAMES SHARP, of this city, as a director, was not only a graceful tribute to the late Bishop JOHN SHARP, so long a faithful member of the board, but was as well a recognition of railway ability and a showing of deference to the local community. Mr. SHARP'S presence in the directory should, and doubtless will, prove advantageous to Utah.

PEOPLE CONCERNED or interested in the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad will be rejoiced that the presidency has been placed for the first time in the hands, not of a thorough practical railroad manager, but a genuine western man, infused with the western spirit, whose career has been linked with invariable success. No doubt it would have been in many respects preferable to Mr. S. H. H. CLARK to remain with the Missouri Pacific in St. Louis as its vice-president and general manager, and on this account it is understood that he at first declined the presidency of the Union Pacific. But in overcoming his objections the directors of the latter corporation have secured, in THE HERALD'S judgment, the very best available executive talent in the country, and it is to be hoped Mr. CLARK is not to be handicapped in his new and exalted field by any of the unbusinesslike policies sometimes shown in its past conduct. The road's financial prospects present very few allurments, even in prosperous times; but we are sure its entire capabilities will be developed under the skill, ability and experience Mr. C. will bring to the administration.

In the event, and in that event only, that it may be deemed expedient to come west for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the Illinois Democracy commends Senator PALMER to the Chicago convention for its support, and it is to be hoped Mr. CLARK is not to be handicapped in his new and exalted field by any of the unbusinesslike policies sometimes shown in its past conduct. The road's financial prospects present very few allurments, even in prosperous times; but we are sure its entire capabilities will be developed under the skill, ability and experience Mr. C. will bring to the administration.

New HAMPSHIRE, speaking through her Republican state convention, calls for the "completion of a powerful navy, and an adequate coast and harbor defense." The state has only eighteen miles of seacoast, but Portsmouth is a splendid harbor, and the mouth of the Piscataqua river affords a fine point for ship building, for which it has long been used. Kittery, Me., is just opposite, with a magnificent navy yard. Somehow, with their patriotism, which is of a rattling, Fourth-of-July nature, these north Atlantic Republicans manage to get in, here and there, a small sprinkling of No. 1.

OUR EXTREMED contemporary, Colonel GARZA, who was popularly supposed at one time to be about to knock DREW from office, has at length dispersed and the United States troops have been called in from the border. The next time the colonel leaves the sanctuary for the tented field it would be well for him not to be so fly in his prediction department.

THE ATTITUDE OF Messrs. GRAY and PALMER in the Presidential canvass makes one or the other of them available for the vice-presidency in case Governor HILL should have the strength to be nominated; but otherwise the logical forecast, of if the state was presented now, leaves both of them out and brings BOIES, of Iowa, to the front.

WAKEMAN is trying to make out that he is not a 1-cent postmaster-general, but nothing can beat him for the nomination.

Rev. Wm. Hollinshed, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Sparta, N. J., voluntarily writes strongly in favor of Hood's Saraparilla. He says: "Nothing I know of will cleanse the blood, stimulate the liver, or clear the stomach like this remedy. I know of scores and scores who have been helped or cured by it."

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy, yet efficient, action.

"INSURE TO-DAY; TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!"

HEBER J. GRANT, President.
 RICHARD W. YOUNG, Vice-President.
 T. W. SLOAN, Secretary.
 HEBER M. WELLS, Treasurer.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,
INSURANCE and LOANS.

B. F. GRANT, Manager.
 No. 60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

We Represent Only the Best Companies, Among Them THE

HOME OF UTAH

Z. A WORKMAN IS KNOWN BY HIS TOOLS. C.

MAKE WORK EASY BY BUYING THE BEST.

FOR SPRING.

Garden Hose, Garden Rakes,
 Digging Forks, Manure Forks,
 Garden Gates, Complete,
 Garden Barrow, Wheelbarrows,
 Poultry Netting,
 Window Guard Netting,
 Wire Cloth for Screen Doors,
 Pruning Shears, Hedge Shears,
 Iron Pipe, Common Sizes,
 Painted and Galvanized Barbed Wire.

DON'T FORGET

Lawn Mowers, Penn. Light Draught,
 Reen Klipper Mowers,
 Garden Hose, 3 and 4 ply,
 Nozzles and Couplings Extra,
 Lawn Rakes, Gibb's Patent,
 Wooden Rakes, Hay Forks,
 Shovels, Long and Short Handle,
 Spades, Long and Short Handle,
 Coal and Grain Scoops,
 Rubber Belting, 1 1/2 to 12 inches,
 Leather Belting, 1 1/2 to 12 inches.

A Few Field Cultivators, 5-in. and 7-in., With and Without Wheel, at Less Than Cost.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

M.

I.

PAT AND POINTED.

Boston Transcript: What is love? Two heads with but a single thought, two fools that act like one.

Texas Siftings: The bill to pension every person who has ever read anything about the war will not be introduced this session.

Life: Kind party—What are you crying that way, little boy? Little boy—"Cause it's the only way I know how to cry."

Elmira Gazette: A dead beat is a man who doesn't work himself but works everybody else.

Picayune: Hens are doing all right now. They need no lay conference to encourage others in their work.

Binghamton Leader: In parsing, we suppose the pickpocket will be described as an abstract noun.

Saratoga Union: Learn from the burglar. Does it ever bother him who may get the credit for his work?

Lowell Courier: Sailboats are sometimes upset by a squall, and the same catastrophe occasionally visits young patentamans.

Columbus Post: This is the season when the young squirrel perches upon a high limb and watches the good little boy slipping into a gun.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire—"Dear what do the politicians make a pill of the state for?" Mr. Wickwire—"To knock the persimmons with."

Columbia Spectator: Algy—Ah, had the grip. Old fellow? Gussie—Yaas, twick; my head has not got over a year, at least yet, by Jove!

Algy—Curious how the—aw—weakest parts are always affected the most.

A CLOSE CALL.
 Mr. J. P. Blaine, an extensive real estate dealer in this city, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of the state during the recent blizzard. Mr. Blaine had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia, or lung fever.

Mr. Blaine went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's cough remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and that in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaine regards his cure as simply wonderful and says he will never travel again without a bottle of Chamberlain's cough remedy.—The Des Moines, Ia. Saturday Review, 30 cent bottles for sale by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

RECOMMENDED BY THE QUEEN.
 This is what all English people say about whatever they have to sell. In America, however, it's the "verdict of the people" that Haller's Barb Wire Lintiment is the most successful remedy for cuts, bruises and sores ever introduced.

For sale by Gill's Pharmacy, Arcade building.

CATTLEMAN'S CONGRESS.
 The Rio Grande Western will sell on April 28 and 29, round trip tickets to Ogden at \$1.50 good until May 8. Rate open to the public. Trains at 8:50 a.m. 12:15 noon and 12:30 a.m.

Always fresh. S. L. Pickle Co.'s pickles.

NOTICE.
 The public are warned against paying any money to Wm. M. Beckwith for our account, for he is no longer in our employ. GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.

BOOK REEK.
 The Salt Lake City Brewing company's second edition of Book Beer, older and finer than any other manufactured. Send in your orders early, from a 4-gallon keg to a cask. Telephone 17.

JACOB MOHITZ, General Mgr.

THE AMERICAN.
 Fire Insurance company, of Philadelphia will insure you against fire.

H. J. GRANT & CO., Agents.

FOR LETTER HEADS.
 Bill heads, statements, ball tickets and all kinds of job work sent to THE HERALD, Quick work and reasonable prices assured.

A SPRAINED ANKLE.
 This is a common occurrence, and one that will lay people up ordinarily six to eight weeks, yet we will guarantee Ballard's Snow Lintiment to cure any such wounds, and cures sprains, burns, scalds, bruises, sore throats, sore chests, lame backs, neuralgia, contracted muscles, it has no equal. Do not allow any other white lintiment to be put off on you for Snow Lintiment. There is no other like it. Ask for Ballard's Snow Lintiment. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.
 Three Nights and Saturday Matinee, COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1892,
 Thursday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.

EFFIE ELLSLER
 In Her Original Character
 "HAZEL."

With the Original
 "DUNSTAN," C. W. COULDOCK

SUPPORTED BY
 Frank Weston, PITACUS GREEN,
 And a Carefully Selected Company, in the
 Greatest of All Madison Square
 Theatre Successes.

HAZEL KIRKE,
 A Laughing and Tear-Producing Domestic
 Comedy-Drama, played by them over 1,200
 Times. "Hazel Kirke goes Home to Every
 Heart."

Saturday Evening,
 in the
 Beautiful Comedy,
 Regular Prices. Seats Now on Sale.

Next Attraction—For One Night, Monday,
 May 2, Will Carleton, the American Poet and
 Lecturer. Regular Prices. Seats on Sale
 Friday, April 30.

EGYPT.
 A Laughing and Tear-Producing Domestic
 Comedy-Drama, played by them over 1,200
 Times. "Hazel Kirke goes Home to Every
 Heart."

SALT LAKE THEATRE
 CHAS. S. BURTON, - - MANAGER.

Monday Evening,
 MAY 2, 1892.

Mr. J. B. Pond has the honor to announce the first and only appearance in this city of the most universally popular American Poet and Lecturer.

WILL CARLETON.
 -SUBJECT-
 "The Drama of Human Nature"

INTERPRETED WITH
 Readers from his Published and Unpublished Poems.

PRICES—250, 500, 750 AND \$1.00.
 Sale of Seats begins Friday, April 29th.

WONDERLAND.
 WEEK OF APRIL 28.